

GARDEN BULLETIN

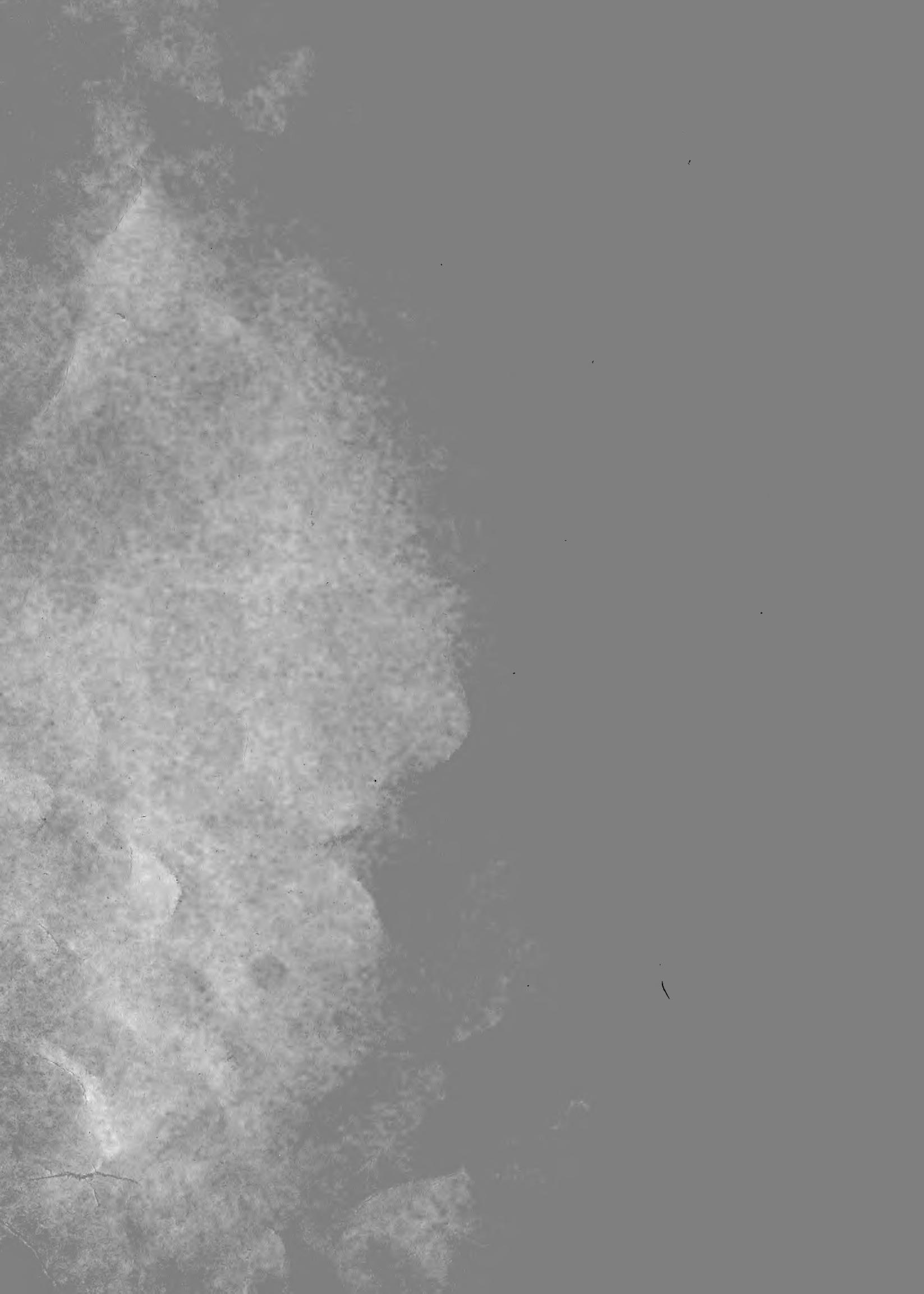
Fall 1960



When I'm in the garden
A partner's always there.
There's love and pleasure
Some sunny days there.

GARDEN BULLETIN
WILLIAMSBURG, CALIFORNIA
Fall 1960

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION
LIBRARY, U. S. DEPT. OF AGRIC.
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 56



PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF
OUR CHILDREN AND FRIENDS

"What's in a name?" asked Shakespeare. Let me tell you how Bob Taylor, a friend of mine, found his personal answer. Seems Bob was passing by the granite Post Office in Boston, and was being torn down to make way for the modern structure replacing it. Walking up, he noticed a couple of large stone eagles, facing each other from the opposite corners of the post office. He took up the book of the Wedgwood crest and peeped about there, saying that as they were associated with his name, he would like to see them in his garden in Worcester. He informed us he was welcome to them and made arrangements to have them delivered to his home a week or so later. His wife met him, friendly saying the men were there and wanted to know where the statues were to be left. Bob rushed home. In the yard was a great flatbed truck and another with a crane. On the flatbed were two granite eagles about 4½ feet high, 10 feet wide and thick enough so that together they weighed about 8 tons. Bob told me that from the ground they had appeared about 2 feet high. The cost of moving them was only the beginning. Across the lawn, which had been Bob's pride, were two going and coming sets of wheel nuts, one about 3 inches deep and another of lesser depth. He required about 3 loads of loam, sources of seed and fertilizer and two years of care before they disappeared. The monuments, set at either side of the back of the lawn, looked up above everything. Several large trees and other plants were needed to bring them down in scale. Five often numbered of Bob's successors in the office will be named for him. I hope it will continue.

Scale, the relationship of the sizes of plants with each other, is an often overlooked part of garden design. When a garden is planned by growing nothing is not considered important. This is not wide scale. It is often wider, the solution of this in formal design. Many plants, while in kind and size, are planned for a unified architectural effect. Nearly everywhere else in the garden too many plants of similar sizes result in an unpleasing lack of variety. Size relationship is, of course, only one of many things which should be considered when you plan your garden. Others are variety, color, texture, shape and effectiveness of various seasons. Check your plantings for each of these and see how it rates. Then plan how you can improve it as a place for family living with the satisfying elements of charm and beauty.

As far as the more classic or more thoughtful look in the subject will be you, the purpose of the foundation planting is to raise the plants above the lines of the house into the picture, but not in the surroundings. I am not sure that a picture of the house, foundation and surroundings in blue-green, yellow-green, pink-green and light green surround in some form, cannot be this picture. Enclosed are a variation of the "classic" in various shapes and at one extreme while the other is the simplicity that could be achieved were all the kinds of plants identified shapes and sizes to be used. The more moderate cause uses a few kinds of plants in different, but related, shades of green, with a pleasing variety of sizes and textures and shows the unobtrusive plant-like characteristics for which they were first selected as worthy garden subjects to be retained. Such gardens are pictured in any of the so-called "shelter group" of monographs and, commend them to you as a basis for designing your own home surroundings.

Many times each year, someone says to me: "We want to buy some small trees. We have a ranch house and don't have big ones." (In really small properties, this may be particularly true.) Do leather jackets, boxwood, etc. Out of the old fashioned of one Cent's "island," simple house nestled in the perfect shade of your choice of evergreen circles. This is what I mean. Photographs of them, from books and visitors from a big reason start to realize the value of variety and different kinds of trees in your landscape. Don't let houses have under the same old growths of a few evergreen seedlings.

These big seedlings, the so-called "island," are fine, but I have found that the best little considerations of a property so often in the whole of raising the individuality of individual houses and yards. This is what says especially in the sky of all the stars and in the sun, the stars in our gardens. Not bad places for their relationships to each other, our surroundings will gain. Together, they should add up a house, or even a large with some plants. I will tell you that there are certain places where large trees should not be used. They should never be planted where they will interfere with wires or on rocky bank lawns in front of houses.

Evergreen

BOSTONIANA (BOSTONIANA)

The second most common statement I heard this past summer was, "It's been a good year for bugs." It has. The Tent Caterpillars, the Canker or Inch Worms, the Gypsy Moth came along in orderly succession and in greater numbers than for several years. Mosquitoes were thick in some places. Aphids were plump and productive. And as for the Japanese Beetle . . . but perhaps I'd better slip into my沉鬱 format, but so many of you were kind enough to say that you found useful. Here it is—

INSECTARY.

Planning, planning! Next summer
Out along the garden path
Thirty days before September
Let's see what we have.

... and it probably and properly starts with the lawn. September rains, heavy dews and cool nights all contribute to the increasing vigorous growth of lawn grasses both above and below the ground. The sooner you take advantage of this fact, the better the 1931 lawn will be. Look the lawn over for any proportion of seedling broad-leaved weeds. If these are eliminated now, the turf should with the encouragement of fertilizer, grow to fill in the vacancies. Scott's Bonus Weed and Feed will give you an effective one-shot way of doing this. If there are only a few weeds, 4-7-7 used as a spot treatment may suffice. Weed-free lawns will be with a good early fall feeding.

The first most common statement was: "I've got a problem!"

• * *

One of the first items on the fall agenda is to plant Japanese Lilies. Almost immediately they will grow a lush rosette of leaves which will remain evergreen for most of the winter. The longer fall growing period they have, the larger the rosette and the better the rosette, the better the flower stalks come next June. Plant these in a well-drained soil with one or two inches of earth above the bulb. The other lilies which we will not have until much later, are plants, will sink to eight inches of earth over them, depending on whether the soil is heavy or light.

• * *

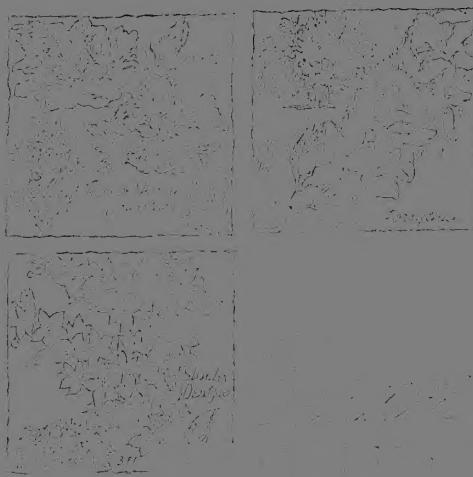
When you get those wrinkled, satiny Oriental lilies from us this fall, disregard any green growth that may show and plant them with the top of the crown at least three inches below the soil level. Shallow planting often results in dead plants in the spring.

• * *

Peonies, on the other hand, will seldom flower when planted too deeply. Not over 3/4 inches above the pump line, please. Both of them prefer a rich, loamy, but well-drained soil.

• * *

This past summer a customer told me that in Italy they used to plant a pair of turn-out stakes under every tree. She asked me if there could be value in the stakes from this practice. I told her that we have a fertilizer that is made from leather scrap from shoe factories in Lynn, Mass. The nitrogen content of this all-organic fertilizer, by the way, is 7% or 8 1/2 times that of processed cow manure! If you have been in a quandary as to the easy disposal of old shoes, this offers a solution for all except those strapless, toeless and practically soleless plastic kind and their cousins, old rubbers and rubber boots. By the time the spring bulletin rolls around, we may even find a good garden use for those.



Gain a whole growing season by planting some of these established plants in your garden this fall.

These cannot be shipped practically and are available for local sales only.

... and 16

Heights given indicate mature size.

ABELIA, EDWARD JOCHUM, 3 ft.

Pink flowers all summer. \$2.50 ea.

POUNDTAIN BUTTERFLY BUSH, 10 ft.

Lilac sprays in June. \$1.50 ea.

BUTTERFLY BUSH, 6 ft. Late summer.

Blue, purple or white. \$1.50 ea.

SWEETBRIAR, 6-8 ft. Reddish-brown.

Late spring. \$1.50 ea.

SUMMERSWEET, 6-8 ft. White spikes.

July. \$1.75 ea.

VARIEGATED CORNEL, 6-8 ft. Green

and white foliage. \$2.00 ea.

SMOKEBUSH, 15 ft. Summer. Hairy

effect. \$1.50 ea.

SPREADING COTONEASTER, 3 ft. Red

berries. Fall. \$1.75 ea.

ROCK COTONEASTER, Low and spreading.

Red berries. Fall. \$2.75 ea.

DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING QUINCE

(CAULET), 5 ft. Easy. \$3.50 ea.

SLENDER DEUCIA, 3 ft. White

flowers. May. \$1.50 ea.

RED-LEAF EPIANTHUS, 8-10 ft.

Brilliant red fall color. \$3.50 ea.

DWARF BURNING BUSH, 5 ft.

Brilliant red fall foliage. \$2.00 ea.

FORSYTHIA, FARRAND, Larger

flowers. April. \$2.00 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON, 15 ft. Late summer.

Double red, white or pink. \$1.50 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON, Celestial Blue, 15 ft.

Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

ROSE OF SHARON, Woodbridge. Single

pink, deeper eye. Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

HYDRANGEA, Pee Gee, 10 ft. White and

pink. Late summer. \$2.00 ea.

NIKKO BLUE HYDRANGEA, 3 ft.

June, July. Blue or pink. \$2.00 ea.

WINTERBERRY (Black Alder), 9 ft. Red

berries. Fall and winter. \$2.25 ea.

BLAINE BUSH, 3 ft. Pink flowers.

May, June. \$2.00 ea.

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE, 8 ft.

Pink. May. Red berries, June-July.

\$1.50 ea.

FRAGRANT MOCKORANGE, 8 ft.

Creamy white. May. \$1.50 ea.

VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE, 8 ft. White.

June and fall. \$1.75 ea.

FLOWERING ALMOND, 4 ft.

Pink. May. \$2.00 ea.

PURPLELEAF SANDCHERRY, 5-6 ft.

Reddish foliage all summer. \$2.50 ea.

KASAN FIRETHORN, 6 ft. Orange fruit.

Fall and winter. \$2.50 ea.

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA

IMPROVED. 3 ft. Red. All summer.

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

CHARLES JOLY. Double red purple. \$2.50 ea.

CLARKE'S GIANT, Gentian blue. New. \$3.00 ea.

CONGO. Single red-purple. \$2.50 ea.

ELLEN WILLMOTT. Double white. \$2.50 ea.

FIRMAMENT. Single blue, large flowers. \$3.00 ea.

MATHERINE HAVEMEYER. Double lavender pink. \$2.50 ea.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Single deep purple. \$2.50 ea.

MICHAEL BUCHNER. Double lilac blue. \$2.50 ea.

MRS. EDWARD HARDING. Double red-purple. \$2.50 ea.

PAUL THERION. Double Deep red-purple. \$2.50 ea.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Double blue. \$2.50 ea.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Single blue. \$2.50 ea.

TAMARISK, SUMMER GLOW, 8 ft.

Feathery foliage. Rose pink flowers in summer. \$2.00 ea.

BURKWOOD VIBURNUM, 3 ft.

Fragrant pink and white. May. \$2.50 ea.

CARLECHÆLUM VIBURNUM, 3 ft.

Large flower clusters. Pink and white. May. Fragrant. \$4.00 ea.

DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM, 9 ft.

Creamy white. May. Good fall color. \$2.50 ea.

FAIRY WEIGELA, 5 ft. Pink. May and June. \$2.00 ea.

ROSE RED WEIGELA, 6 ft. \$2.00 ea.

... and VINE

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE VINE. For thick screening foliage. \$2.50 ea.

TRUMPET VINE (MME. GALEN).

Salmon to orange. \$2.00 ea.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS. White. August. \$1.25 ea.

CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. White. Early summer. \$3.75 ea.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE.

Yellow and red. Most all summer. \$1.75 ea.

TELLMAN HONEYSUCKLE. Orange flowers. June to fall. \$1.75 ea.

BOSTON IVY. Fast growing vine for stonework. \$1.25 ea.

SILVER LACE VINE. Fast growing.

White flowers. Late summer. \$1.50 ea.

CHINESE VISTARIA. The familiar light purple kind. \$2.00 ea.

LONG CLUSTER VISTARIA, ROYAL PURPLE. \$3.75 ea.

... and VINE

WILDFLOWERS (LILY-LEAFED)

—

WILDFLOWERS (LILY-LEAFED)

—

FLAME AZALEA, 15-18 in. \$4.50 ea.

MOLLIS (CHINESE) AZALEA, 15-18 in. \$4.50 ea.

GLORIA MUNDI (GHENT HYBRID)

AZALEA, 15-18 in. \$5.00 ea.

YODAGOWA AZALEA, 15-18 in. \$4.50 ea.

—

WILDFLOWERS (LILY-LEAFED)

—

WILDFLOWERS (LILY-LEAFED)

—

REDTWIG CORNEL. \$1.00 ea.

YELLOWTWIG CORNEL. \$1.00 ea.

LYNWOOD GOLD FORSYTHIA, 1.50 ea.

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA, 1.00 ea.

BEAUTY BUSH. \$1.50 ea.

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. \$1.00 ea.

FRAGRANT MOCKORANGE. \$1.00 ea.

VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE. \$1.25 ea.

VANHOUTTE SPIREA. \$1.00 ea.

SNOWBERRY. \$1.00 ea.

CORALBERRY. \$1.00 ea.

ROSE RED WEIGELA. \$1.50 ea.

I am often asked what to do about mushrooms on the lawn. Actually these are a good sign, for down under them is the thread-like mycelium from which they develop and these only grow in decaying organic matter. Such matter is the life of your soil, holding moisture, furnishing and making the soil loose for roots to penetrate. Which is no answer to the toadstool question. If they bother you, take a bit of advice from one Mr. Charles McCathy and "Mow 'em down!"

• • •

Pines, Hemlocks and many needled evergreens shed their oldest needles each fall. This is normal and should cause no concern. Nor should the dropping of yellowing leaves from Rhododendrons and other broad leaved evergreens.

If you are planning to move some of your evergreens this fall, do it as soon as possible but spray them first with Wet-Pruf to keep the moisture in their leaves. If you do it before late October, another spraying with the same product in early December is advisable to minimize winter harm.

• • •

"Set the clocks again, my friend,
Today marks daylight saving's end
... and tomorrow
Sun heads southward on his way;
Length of night will equal day."

House plants have not been repotted within a year, now is a good time to do this. We have African Violet Soil for plants requiring a lot of humus in the soil and Fertile Soil for those which prefer a well-drained soil. Other house plant needs, such as the Ortho Indoor Plant Bomb (aerosol) and those two excellent fertilizers, Nitro-Gel and Adens Fusa Emulsion, are on hand to take care of their winter needs.

With the coming of cooler weather, the lawn mower should be set lower (1/2 inch or so) to crop off more of the tops and stimulate sending out at the base . . . and it should be kept clicking away until the grass has closed to grow. The idea that turf needs the winter protection of a heavy top is unbalanced and lawns so treated are full of dead, brown, smothering grass come spring.

• • •

Those Japanese Beetles which enjoyed your hospitality for a brief two months this past summer had spent the previous ten months as guests at your lawn-grass roots cafeteria. Their descendants are probably there now. I am sure you know how to combat them. If not, stop by and we'll tell you two ways, one of which gives PERMANENT control with just ONE application.

• • •

October 6
When "Harvest Moon" comes up tonight
The temperature may dive.
So cover up your favorite plants
To keep their blooms alive.

Before the ground becomes thoroughly frozen, the soil moisture about evergreens, especially those newly planted, should be kept at a high level. This, in turn, keeps the moisture level of the plants high and minimizes winter burn which is nothing more nor less than the drying out caused by the wind and sun when the frozen roots can no longer resupply the tops.

• • •

If your soil is heavy, spade it up this fall and leave it lumpy. The action of the frost will make it much more friable come spring.



These cannot be shipped practically and are available for local sales only. The majority of them will be ready by mid-September.

UPRIGHT EUONYMUS — A naturally upright form in a family of spinyines. It is useful in the foundation planting or as a broadleaf evergreen hedge.

12-18 in., \$1.50 ea.

DUPONT EUONYMUS — Another upright hedging form which stands severe clipping to as low as 3 inches if needed.

12-15 in. potter, \$1.50 ea.

BOWLEAF HOLLY — A more spreading type of the Japanese Holly which has outwardly curving, shiny saw-tooth leaves.

18-18 in., \$1.50 ea.

ROUNDLEAF JAPANESE HOLLY — Larger leaves which are flat instead of pointed.

15-18 in., \$2.50 ea.

AMERICAN HOLLY — The familiar red-berried Christmas Holly. Both sexes are needed for berries. Female (very heavy bearing) plants about 8 feet tall, \$1.50 ea.

1 gallon pot, \$1.50 ea.

Stamens, 10¢ ea., \$10.00 ea.

Bottlebrush, 5 inch pots, \$2.50 ea.

LONG STALKED HOLLY — The fastest growing of the evergreen hollies on this area. The red berries on the female plants are borne on longer stems than other kinds. Hollies are the only broad-leaved evergreen trees which are native in this area. This and the Japanese Holly above, grow to about 25 years.

15-18 in. high, \$2.50 ea.

MOUNTAIN HOLLY — Foliage pink and white downy smooth. Deciduous broadleaved evergreen for group plantings.

5-7 in., \$2.50 ea.

DRIPPING LUCIA HOLLIES — One of the most informal of evergreens. White flowers in May. New and winter foliage stage with bronze. 12-18 in., \$1.50 ea.

PAULIFERIA (Star of Bethlehem) — Low 10 inch shrub covered with white evergreen leaves. Grows in sun or shade. Makes a neat border plant.

12-15 in. pots, \$1.25 ea.

MOUNTAIN ANTHONY — This and the next kind are the easiest to fit of all evergreens to hedges. White, sweet bloom clusters, grows to 3 feet.

12-15 in., \$2.50 ea.

JAPANESE ANTHONY — White flowers in drooping clusters. Grows to 9 feet.

12-18 in., \$4.50 ea.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS — Red, pink and white in selected, named varieties are available in these ever popular large flowered, broad-leaved evergreens.

12-18 in., \$7.50 ea.

CATAWBA GRANDIFLORA — Large clusters of clear lavender.

15-18 in., \$3.50 ea.

• • •

Snowy week-end tip — Once knew a feller who painted the handles of all his tools . . . the business ends, a brilliant orange-yellow the other half a bright cerulean blue. Seemed like there might be a story in it so I asked him why. "I have three reasons", he replied, "First, it protects the handles against weather checking when I am careless enough to leave them out in the garden. Second, they are easy to find under the same conditions. Third, it is easy for my borrowing neighbors to remember that they are not theirs when they see them hanging among their own unpainted tools."

• • •

PLANTING TIPS

BY R. E. BROWN

1. PLANTING EVERGREENS

ROSE BAY RHODODENDRON — The largest growing species. Pink to white flowers in late June. An excellent kind for that shady spot. 12-18 in., \$4.50 ea. 18-24 in., \$6.00 ea.

• • •

WINTERGREEN — An excellent evergreen for ground cover or as a vine to climb trees, posts or walls. Similar to the purple leaved variety listed below except that the winter color is a deep green. 12-15 in., \$1.50 ea.

SMALL WINTERGREEN —

Deciduous orange berried evergreen, of climbing size or 10 ft. 12-15 in., \$2.50 ea.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE — The red green summer foliage turns fall and purple in late fall and winter. 12-15 in., \$1.50 ea.

DEUTZIA 'WILDFIRE' — A small leaved variety used as a ground cover sun or shade. 12-15 in., \$1.50 ea.

VALERIANA — One of the English Perennials used for ground cover on stone walls and cliffs.

• • •

CALYCANTHUS HEDYSAROIDES — This excellent evergreen ground cover for shade or sun. 12-15 in., \$2.50 ea.

FACTS AND FIGURES — The classic ground cover for lawns with right to deep shade, double rootings.

• • •

WHALE BONE — This blue covered ground cover is also called Bluebird or Periwinkle. 12-15 in., \$1.50 ea.

• • •

Wine colored plants of good evergreens to low, dry spires. All are rooted 2-3 in. & establish quickly.

COLTS — 12-15 in.

12-15 in. transplants, \$1.00 ea. 22-24 in. 3-4 ft. \$1.50 ea. 12-15 in. 12-18 in. 22-24 in. \$2.50 ea.

• • •

Top size for hedging, edging a bed or to grow on for other uses. 3 year. 8-10 in., \$1.50 ea.

• • •

CANADA ARBORVITAE — Full bushy little plants to start fast year round hedges. 8-10 in., \$2.50 ea. * * * \$1.50 for \$12.50

• • •

For year-round beauty and privacy see Hemlocks, Arborvitae and Yew under Needled Evergreens and Junior Aris-tocrats. These are ready now.

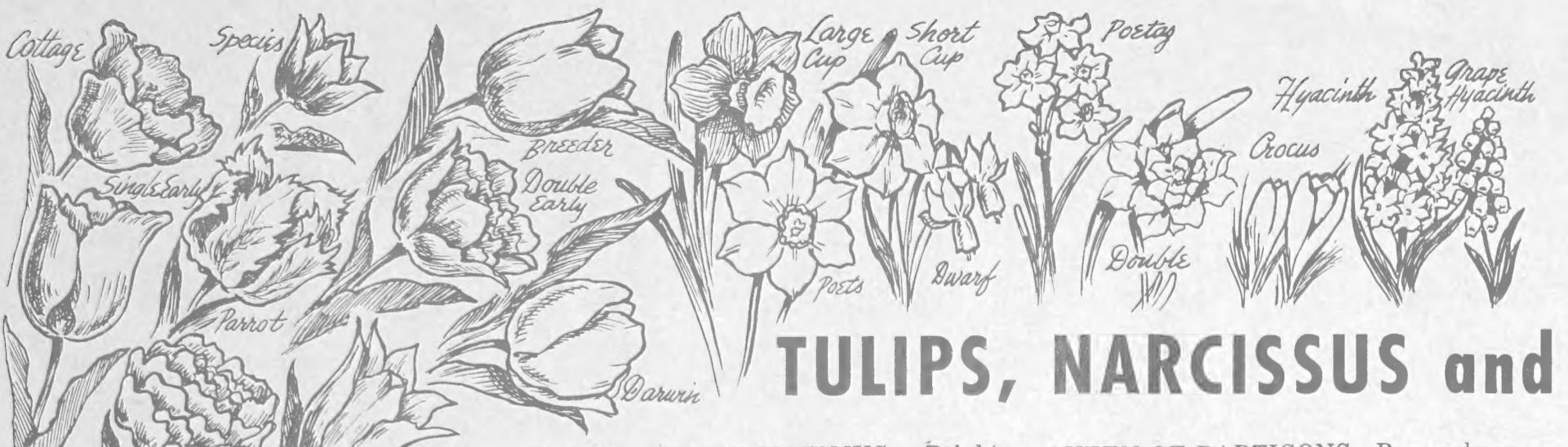
• • •

Perhaps I should remind you that the snow can give evergreens quite a beating. Such multi-trunked trees as Arborvitae, Falsecypress and erect Junipers should have their several trunks tied securely together with strips of stout cloth before the snow has a chance to spread them apart. And don't forget after moderate or heavy storms to broom off any heavy deposit of snow from plants which may break or become unpleasantly bent if it is left too long.

• • •

We hope you'll remove any wired labels when you plant your trees to prevent girdling as they grow.





TULIPS

Among the earliest of colorful flowering plants for your garden are these multi-colored imported beauties. Our list includes what we believe to be the best of the popular priced varieties, seasoned with a few of the most desirable of the newer kinds. All will be displayed with full color pictures to make your selection easy. All are packaged in transparent bags so that you may see the quality as you buy. All are labeled. These features lessen the possibility of mixing which is always present when bulbs are displayed in open bins.

SPECIES

These include the lowest growing types. In flower size they are variable; here will be found the smallest and also the largest flowered kinds in our list. They are often listed as Botanical Tulips.

KAUFFMANNIANA FORMS

(Early April. 4-8 inches high.)
CAESAR FRANCK — Crimson edged with yellow, yellow within. 5 for 90¢
GAIETY — White, striped red. Very dwarf. 4 inches. 5 for 90¢
KAUFFMANNIANA — Creamy yellow, shaded soft rosy red outside. 6 inches. 5 for 65¢

FOSTERIANA FORMS

(Early to mid-April. 10-18 inches high.)
Here are the largest flowered of all tulips including the most popular, Red Emperor.
PRINCEPS — Orange scarlet. 5 for 90¢
PURISSIMA (White Emperor) — Largest flowered white. 5 for \$1.25
RED EMPEROR — Scarlet-red, most brilliant of all. 10 for \$1.50

LATER SPECIES

All of the tulips in this class are tops for the rock garden, at the edge of the perennial border or in front of taller growing kinds.
CLUSIANA (Lady or Peppermint Stick Tulip. 12-18 inches) — White and red outside, with a purple blotch inside. 5 for 65¢

TARDA (Frequently called Dasystemon. Late April. 4-6 inches high) — The clustered flowers from a single bulb open to a wide yellow star, each point tipped white. 5 for \$1.00

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

(Late April-May. 9-16 inches high.)
BELLONA — Golden yellow. 5 for 65¢

Our bulbs are packed in transparent bags in the amounts specified here. No bags will be "Broken".

TULIPS, NARCISSUS and OTHER SPRING BULBS and PLANTS

BRILLIANT STAR MAXIMUS — Bright orange scarlet, black center. 5 for 65¢
KEIZERSKROON — Bright red with broad golden yellow border. 5 for 65¢

TRIUMPH TULIPS

(Two-toned, similar in growth to Darwins but 2 to 3 weeks earlier. 16-26 inches high.)
ARABIAN MYSTERY — Maroon-purple, edged silvery white. 5 for 90¢
GARDEN PARTY — White with a broad edge of vivid rose. 5 for 90¢
UNITED EUROPE — Scarlet with a gold edge. 5 for 65¢

COTTAGE TULIPS

(Early May. 12-26 inches high.)
ARTIST — Unusual. Rose, red, yellow, green and purple. 5 for 90¢
GOLD COAST — Yellow with red edge. 5 for 65¢
MAJESTIC — Bright scarlet-orange with glistening black base. 5 for 65¢
QUEEN OF SPAIN — Pale yellow, flushed pink on edges of petals. 5 for 65¢
WHITE CITY — Pure white. 5 for 65¢

CHAMELEON TULIPS

(Color changing tulips. When they open they show only a delicate margin of the color which suffuses them as they age.)
PARISIENNE — Milky white, margined with violet-blue which spreads over the whole flower. 5 for 65¢

PEONY FLOWERED TULIPS

(These double late varieties flower with the Darwins.)

EROS — Clear old rose, sweetly scented. 5 for 90¢
GRAND NATIONAL — Creamy yellow. 5 for 90¢

MOUNT TACOMA — Large white. 5 for 90¢

SYMPHONIA — Cherry red. 5 for 90¢
UNCLE TOM — Deep glossy red, nearly black. 5 for 90¢

VINCENT VAN GOGH — Wine red to pale lilac, edge with pale yellow. 5 for 90¢

BREEDER TULIPS

(Early to late May. 24-32 inches high.)
DILLENBURG — Burnt orange, edged apricot. 5 for 59¢

TANTALUS — Light yellow overlaid dull violet. 5 for 59¢

DARWIN TULIPS

(May. 24-32 inches high. Most planted of all Tulip classes.)

ANKARA — Primrose yellow. 10 for \$1.00
CHARLES NEEDHAM — Brilliant scarlet, black base. 10 for \$1.00

CUM LAUDE — Deep campanula violet. 10 for \$1.00

EUNICE — Light pink. 10 for \$1.00

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — Glistening vermilion red. 10 for \$1.00

JEANNE CALDWELL — Soft rose pink. Large flower. 10 for \$1.00

MADAM BUTTERFLY — Pale mauve, shaded violet. 10 for \$1.00

QUEEN OF BARTIGONS — Pure salmon pink. 10 for \$1.25
QUEEN OF NIGHT — Dark maroon, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00

RED MASTER — Crimson red, lighter margins. Dark base. 10 for \$1.00

SCARLETT O'HARA — Brilliant scarlet, edged lighter. 10 for \$1.00

SILVER WEDDING — Silvery white, streaked with lemon yellow. 10 for \$1.25

WHITE LEADER — Perfectly shaped, pure white. 10 for \$1.25

YELLOW GIANT — Golden yellow. 10 for \$1.00

DOVER (Hybrid Darwin) — Giant flowers, poppy red. 10 for \$1.25

REMBRANDT TULIPS

(Similar to Darwins but two-toned.)
CORDELL HULL — Carmine red with white stripes. 5 for 65¢

PARROT TULIPS

(Curiously slashed petals often bicolored. 12-18 inches high.)
BLACK PARROT — Deep purple, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00

BLUE PARROT — Rich lavender blue. 10 for \$1.00

DOUBLE FANTASY — The salmon-rose flowers are double. 5 for 65¢

FARADAY — White flushed with pink. 5 for 65¢

FIREBIRD — Brilliant vermillion-scarlet. 5 for 65¢

ORANGE PARROT — Deep bronze-orange. Fragrant. 5 for 65¢

TEXAS GOLD — Clear yellow, rimmed with red. 5 for 65¢

FRINGED TULIPS

(Instead of being deeply slashed as are the Parrots, this newer type has the edges of the petals fringed. 20-26 inches high.)

HUMOR — Purplish-violet. 5 for 90¢

SOTHIS — Blood-red. 5 for 65¢

BUNCH FLOWERED TULIPS

(This type of tulip produces 3 or more flowers on each stem.)

GEORGETTE — Yellow with red edges. 5 for 90¢

MONSIEUR MOTTET — Creamy white, flushed with shell pink as flower ages. 5 for 90¢

WALLFLOWER — Deep brown, bright yellow base. 5 for 90¢

LILY FLOWERED TULIPS

(Petals recurved. 18-24 inches high.)

ELEGANS ALBA — White flowers, narrowly edged with crimson. 5 for 65¢

MARIETTE — Deep pink. 5 for 65¢

WEST POINT — Deep primrose yellow. 5 for 65¢

RAINBOW MIXTURE TULIPS

To assure our customers of a top grade mixture of colors and types (all late flowering), we buy the bulbs separately and mix them ourselves. Not to be compared with the ordinary mixtures usually offered 10 for 59; 100 for \$5.90



NARCISSUS

COLORFUL CROCUS

Among the earliest spring flowers.

Large Flowered Kinds:

\$1.00 for a bag of 20 of one kind.

JEANNE D'ARC — Pure white.

LARGE YELLOW MAMMOTH —

Golden.

LITTLE DORRIT — Amethyst blue.

PICKWICK — Lilac, feathered with purple.

PURPUREA GRANDIFLORA — Blue purple.

BARNES MIXTURE OF LARGE FLOWERED CROCUS 25 for \$1.00

CROCUS SPECIES

CHRYSANTHUS, SNOWBUNTING —

Pure white, yellow base, purple striped.

10 for 65¢

GOLDEN BUNCH — A multitude of rich golden yellow flowers in earliest spring.

10 for 65¢

VIOLET QUEEN — Free flowering, lavender mauve. 10 for 65¢

ALLIUM

Just becoming appreciated, these onion relatives extend the flowering season. Excellent for the rockery or edging the bulb bed or perennial borders.

MOLY — Bright yellow. 1 foot tall. May.

10 for 65¢

OSTROWSKIANUM — Umbels of carnation pink flowers on 6 inch stems. June.

10 for 65¢

ANEMONE BLANDA — The starry inch and a half flowers of this early spring gem appear on 4 to 6 inch stems above ferny foliage. Blue and pink mixed.

10 for 65¢

POETAZ NARCISSUS

These types have several flowers on one stem. Among them are the most fragrant of the Narcissus. They flower after the types listed above.

CHEERFULNESS — Double flowers are creamy yellow and white. 5 for 75¢

GERANIUM — Pure white perianth, orange scarlet cup. 5 for 75¢

LAURENS KOSTER — Single white with a dainty yellow cup. 5 for 75¢

JONQUIL

These are the true Jonquil with the rounded rush-like leaves and dainty flowers on slender stems. Splendid companions for the larger sorts as well as the other smaller spring bulbs.

SINGLE JONQUIL — Golden yellow; richly fragrant. 12 inches 10 for 75¢

DWARF DAFFODILS

IRIS DANFORDIAE — A yellow fragrant gem for well drained soil. Flowers early, 2-4 inches high. 10 for 75¢

IRIS RETICULATA — Deepest violet with orange and white markings make its flowers veritable gems. Use sand and gravel under these two Irises if your soil is heavy. 10 for 75¢

GRAPE HYACINTHS (Muscaris)

MUSCARI AZUREUM — The 6-10 inch cluster of small grape shaped blue flowers are edged with white. 25 for \$1.00

MUSCARI ALBA (White Grape Hyacinth) — Similar to the foregoing kind but flowers are pure white. 20 for \$1.00

SCILLA (Squills)

SCILLA SIBERICA — Six inches of sheer loveliness. Bits of sky blue brought to earth to brighten your early spring garden. 10 for 65¢

ROCK GARDEN IRIS

IRIS DANFORDIAE — A yellow fragrant gem for well drained soil. Flowers early, 2-4 inches high. 10 for 75¢

IRIS RETICULATA — Deepest violet with orange and white markings make its flowers veritable gems. Use sand and gravel under these two Irises if your soil is heavy. 10 for 75¢

RUBRUM LILY (Lilium speciosum rubrum) — The white recurved and twisted petals are center-splashed with pink and spotted with maroon. 3 1/2-4 feet high. Aug. and Sept. 3 for \$1.35

Jan de Graaff LILIES — This year we will have 12 named types of these newer, better lilies, including whites, yellows, oranges, reds and intermediate self colors and others which are spotted with black or brown. All will be displayed with full color pictures to make your selection easy. Available by mid or late October. 3 of one kind in plastic bags. \$1.59 per bag

FRAGRANT HYACINTHS

CITY OF HAARLEM — Pale creamy yellow.

JAN BOS — Carmine red, tinted scarlet.

EARLY — White.

L'INNOCENCE — White.

OSTARA — Deep blue, large truss.

PERLE BRILLIANT — Light blue.

PRINCESS IRENE — Rose pink.

Bedding size (16-17 cm.) 5 for \$1.00

(No less than 5 of one kind)

PEONIES

FESTIVA MAXIMA — One of the highest rated of the white peonies. \$1.25 ea.

MONS. JULES ELIE — A large, non-fading, medium pink bomb type peony of exceptional merit.

KARL ROSENFIELD — A deep glowing red peony that has been a favorite of peony collectors for years. \$1.25 ea.

October 19

Dictionary, anyone?

The birches glow in xanthophyll
And anthocyanin dogwoods blush,

In carotene the maples gleam,

Colorful in the evening's hush.

This verse was written with thankful acknowledgment for all of you who have told me that these bulletins are written in simple understandable language.

★ ★ ★

After the leaves of the Glads have turned brown and the tops of Dahlias have been blackened by frost, they may be dug, the Glads to be cleaned and stored in mesh bags or other light airy containers and the Dahlias buried in the sun to dry, stems being stored in vermiculite, and or sand in a frost-free place. Better have Dahlias in a clump so which will help the roots and stems to dry out faster. It is best to do this in the spring.

These and all other foliage plants should be thoroughly flushed with a strong salt bath to kill any surviving insects and stored in a dry frost-free place.

After the leaves have fallen from your trees, the time is ripe for pruning. A good way to do this is to remove any dead or dying branches and then to paint the cuts with whitewash. This will not only help to keep the tree in good condition but it also helps to prevent insects and diseases.

For a fine lawn, a border of flowers and shrubs will be a great addition to your property. This will not only help with the fall and winter foliage but also bring life to your garden. One of the best ways to do this is to plant a border of flowers and shrubs in a line across the front of the house. This will not only help to keep the tree in good condition but it also helps to prevent insects and diseases.

For a fine lawn, a border of flowers and shrubs will be a great addition to your property. This will not only help with the fall and winter foliage but also brings life to your garden. One of the best ways to do this is to plant a border of flowers and shrubs in a line across the front of the house. This will not only help to keep the tree in good condition but it also helps to prevent insects and diseases.

For a fine lawn, a border of flowers and shrubs will be a great addition to your property. This will not only help with the fall and winter foliage but also brings life to your garden. One of the best ways to do this is to plant a border of flowers and shrubs in a line across the front of the house. This will not only help to keep the tree in good condition but it also helps to prevent insects and diseases.

The Caaker or Inch Worms which hung plentifully by silken threads from our trees this June can be kept at a lower and more manageable level next summer if you will do something right now.

The females of these geometrid moths which develop from pupae, now in the ground, are wingless. In order to lay their eggs in the trees, they must crawl up the trunks when they emerge in November. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the use of a sticky band of tanglefoot material around the trunks of the trees to prevent them from reaching their destination. We have this sticky substance in convenient tubes (90c) and pound cans (\$1.50). If you are a treeless city dweller, you can apply it to sills, ledges and eavestroughs to prevent dirty birds from perching. This 16 ounces of prevention is called Tanglefoot.

★ ★ ★



SHADE TREES

As these trees are dug only after they have properly ripened, they will be available from mid to late October through the balance of the fall planting season. Most of the listed kinds will be on display at the farm as soon as they can be safely moved.

NORWAY MAPLE — Dense, compact head makes it the most popular tree for street planting. 6-8 ft. \$5.95 each; 8-10 ft. 10-12 in. \$9.00 each; 10-12 ft. 1½ in. \$5.50 each; 10-12 ft. 2 in. \$12.00 each. (Plant Patent No. 178) — A copy of Norway Maple which has clear red purple foliage all season.

SCOTTIANA — The brilliant red, yellow and orange foliage of our most colorful native tree is known to everyone. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) (Plant Patent No. 179) — A copy of Norway Maple which has clear red purple foliage all season.

SCOTTIANA — The brilliant red, yellow and orange foliage of our most colorful native tree is known to everyone. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) (Plant Patent No. 179) — A copy of Norway Maple which has clear red purple foliage all season.

GENEVA — A durable, well shaped tree with unusual fan striped foliage which turns bright yellow in the fall.

6-8 ft. \$7.50 ea. (Plant Patent No. 180)

GENEVA — Unlike most fast growing trees, these locusts are tough and usually not injured by ice or windstorms. Foliage always grows well beneath them. 5-6 ft. \$6.00 ea.

BUCKEYED LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 182) — Another valuable locust. The outer leaves are rich golden yellow color.

6-8 ft. \$9.00 ea. (Plant Patent No. 183) — With clusters of flowers in mid-summer and brilliant red fall color make this a "different" tree.

4-5 ft. \$6.00 ea. (Plant Patent No. 184)

MOUNTAIN ASH — An attractive hardy tree for lawns. Compound foliage, clusters of white flowers in May followed by orange berries from July to winter make it distinctive from other trees.

6-8 ft. \$6.00 ea. (Plant Patent No. 185)

KEANI or JAPANESE ZELKOVAS — Round topped, short trunked tree, resembling a small elm, but peer free.

4-5 ft. \$6.00 ea. (Plant Patent No. 186)

ALMEEY — The largest flowered and one of the deepest colored of all crab. Red fruit.

6-8 ft. \$8.75 ea. (Plant Patent No. 187)

CARMINE — Brilliant carmine rose flowers.

6-8 ft. \$3.50 ea. (Plant Patent No. 188)

DOLGO — White flowers followed by large bright red apples excellent for jelly.

6-8 ft. \$3.50 ea. (Plant Patent No. 189)

ELEY — Wine-red flowers and reddish purple new foliage. Red fruits. \$3.50 ea.

HOPA — Rose colored flowers. One of the most popular. Red fruits. \$3.50 ea.

IRENE — One of the newer, red flowered kinds.

6-8 ft. \$3.75 ea. (Plant Patent No. 190)

MARSHALL GYAMA — Valued as the most narrowly upright of the crabs. Pink and white flowers. Yellow fruits.

6-8 ft. \$3.50 ea. (Plant Patent No. 191)

PRINCE GEORGES — Light pink double flowers. Upright and dense. \$3.50 ea.

REDBUD — Deep red buds open to pure white flowers. Red fruits. \$3.50 ea.

Last call for trimming maples until next summer. Eight or ten strong well placed branches on younger trees are better than thirty or forty weaker ones.

THE ANNUAL SALT HAY PIECE

Many people inquire if this excellent mulching material is hay that has been salted. Rather it is hay that has been cut on the brackish salt marshes near the sea shore. This gives it two distinct advantages over regular hay. It is coarse and wiry and will not pack down as would most ordinary hay. This provides for free circulation of air about the plants beneath it and prevents smothering or crown rot. It is also free of the seeds of weeds which will grow in our garden soils.

It should not be used until after the ground has become frozen. Then enough is applied so that the plants can barely be seen beneath. In windy spots, a few branches will hold it in place. Used this way, it provides 50% or more of shade to keep the ground frozen and prevent the winter heaving that tears at the roots of plants which do not grow deeply. Contrary to popular conception, mulches are never used to keep plants warm, but as Robert Frost in his apple orchard poem once wrote, "Good-bye, and keep cold."

When you are here in early fall why not get a bale or two to use over the perennial, strawberry and bulb beds and around newly set evergreens and over the rose bushes after they are balled up for the winter? That way, you'll be sure to have it when the ground becomes frozen.

November 24

For my garden filled with sunshine
Where those fragrant flowers grew,
For the rains that come to help them
And the melting winter's snow,
For the gay, bright leaves of autumn,
For white clouds in summer's blue,
For each spring so lush with promise
And for the plants both old and new,
For the birds that bless the mornings
Near the cool and mossy banks
And for friends that share such
pleasures

It's so easy to give "Thanks!"

When you come around next spring and tell me the needles have come off the tips of your Hemlocks or the ends of your broadleaved evergreen leaves are turning brown, I shall probably remind you that in the December Almanac section I told you to spray them with Wilt-Pruf, the marvelous plastic coating that usually prevents and most certainly minimizes these unpleasant effects of the winter sun and wind.

☆ ☆ ☆

Or, if you should drop in now and ask me what to give gardening friends, or those with new homes, for Christmas I would most certainly say—"Those handy Barnes Gift Certificates made out to any amount that you desire, so that your friends may choose the specific plants they would like to have to remember you by over the years ahead." That way all three of us would be happy, don't you think?

☆ ☆ ☆

Before I go, may I mention that if the grass always looks greener in the other fellow's yard, he's probably taking better care of it.

Happy Holidays from all of us.

John S. Gallagher
Horticultural Advisor

BARNES BROTHERS
NURSERY CO.

THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLEASE NOTE: We cannot be responsible for currency sent through the mails. Use check or money order.

Send to

Please Print

Street

Quantity

Item

Postage (Minimum 75c)

Connecticut customers please add 3% Sales Tax

Check

Money Order

Total

Via Parcel Post Express Mail ~~U. S. Mail~~



The following kinds are ready in pots in limited quantities. They cannot be shipped and are offered for local sales only.

<input type="checkbox"/> FULL BROWN APPLE TREES		
GALBRAITH BALDWIN		
McINTOSH RED		
RED SPY	\$2.50 ea.	
<input type="checkbox"/> CHINCHILLA APPLE TREES		
RED DELICIOUS		
GALBRAITH BALDWIN		
YELLOW DELICIOUS	\$2.50 ea.	
<input type="checkbox"/> CHIARO PECOR TREES		
ELBERTA		
GOLDEN JUBILEE		
HALE HAVEN		
RED HAVEN	\$2.50 ea.	
<input type="checkbox"/> DWARF PECOR TREES		
BURBANK		
SANTA ROSA	\$2.50 ea.	
<input type="checkbox"/> CARAVANIAN WALNUT TREES		
<input type="checkbox"/> CHINESE CHRISTMAS	\$3.75 ea.	
— Beautiful potted trees. (Two needed for nut bearing.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> RHUBARB	\$2.00 ea.	
McDonald, the deep red hardy variety. Planted now in rich soil and spring fed (March) with 10-6-4 you should have some to use next spring. You need two or three eager roots for each rhubarb eater in your family. Potted plants, \$1.25 ea.		
<input type="checkbox"/> BLUEBERRIES		
COVILLE		
JERSEY	\$1.75 ea.	
<input type="checkbox"/> CACAO		60c ea.
<input type="checkbox"/> CONCORD		60c ea.
<input type="checkbox"/> NIAGARA		60c ea.
Stone fruits such as cherries, peaches, plums and apricots are best planted in the spring (except those in containers) and will be listed in our catalog at that time.		

CONDITIONS OF SALE

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

INSPECTION — Our nurseries are regularly and thoroughly inspected by the Connecticut Experiment Station and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

LOCATED — We are located on the east side of the North Colony Road, Route 15, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford, Connecticut. Motorists on Wilbur Cross Parkway use Meriden-Wallingford Exit No. 66. Nursery 200 yards south.

CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS please add 3% sales tax on all items except fruit trees and other food-bearing plants.

TERMS — Net cash. Prices subject to sales taxes in effect at time of sale.

MAIL ORDERS — Small orders can be sent by mail. All plants are priced f.o.b. our nursery and carrying charges are additional. Please add 10% of the catalog price to cover special packing and postage or 75¢ (minimum charge) if order is less than \$7.50. Any excess amount (over the minimum charge) will be refunded. Trees over 4 feet tall will be sent by express.

Plants requiring a ball of earth or those too large for economical shipment by common carrier are offered for local sales only.

Size of orders: Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept mail orders amounting to less than \$3.00.

TELEPHONE ORDERS — Call us at Wallingford Colony 9-4226 and your order can be ready for you to pick up, or any order over \$10.00 can be delivered if you live within our delivery area.

VISIT US PERSONALLY — You may select your plants at our nursery sales grounds. Experienced helpers will assist you and many plants can be taken home in your car. For your convenience, this nursery is open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. week

days in September, October, and early November. Open Sunday afternoons in late September and October only, from 1 to 3 P.M.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS — All goods, unless otherwise specified, are sold f.o.b. our nursery and travel at purchaser's risk and expense. Where a customer lives within approximately 25 miles of our nursery, we can deliver orders of \$10.00 and over without charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

CLAIMS — Report any damage or shortages in your order as soon as you receive it. Due to the perishable nature of our stock, no claims will be accepted after 10 days and all sales are final. No exchanges.

NON-WARRANTY — (1) If any nursery stock should prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled, by any other delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

Summer and Winter weather may present growing problems beyond our control and so we never have a formal guarantee covering these periods. If you have any trouble with any of your dormant woody plants purchased this fall, we can often help if we are notified in time. Such notification must be accompanied by a sales receipt or copy of your order.

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY COMPANY
NORTH COLONY ROAD • WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

200 yards south of the Wilbur Cross Parkway (Exit 66) on Route 5

Phone COLony 9-4226

It's not a
home until
it's planted!



easy
to find